age prices would better Mr. Hoover's

Or if it is desired to compare the

highest price received by producers

with the year's high price at Chicago,

Reichstag strikes to enforce pliance with demands.—Newspaper

Striking legislators are not unknown

The Belgian mission has been enter-

If any Mexican bandit should raid

Columbus, N. M., now and kidnap the

population the United States would

send no punitive expedition across the

Americans hit by stray bullets

Even the Chinese cannot conduct

The Western communities that are

rounding up the I. W. W. mobs should

not fail to see how many of their

captives have registration cards. Lack

of them will afford an easy way of

disposing of the Won't Workers for a

The highbrows of the Federal Bu-

reau of Education report that the

publication of works of fiction is on

the decline. Merely because all the

imaginative writers are busily writing

The German Government strongly dis

approved the proceeding of the military authorities (in shipping bombs to Nor-

way under diplomatic seal], whose ac-tion, it says, can be justified in no way, and the German Government instituted

an inquiry into the conduct of the per

How great the grief of Prussia over

After a heavy loss of twelve soldiers

wounded the royalist CHANG and his

monarchical army have surrendered

The opera bouffe revolt against th

with adequacy only by the now shat-

tered firm of MONTGOMERY and STONE

KEY MADE THE CHANGE.

The Author of "The Star Spangled

Banner" Revised the Third Line.

reference to the matter you published on

July 11 about "The Star Spangled Ban-

ner," I beg to state that Francis Scott

Key wrote "perilous fight" as the end-

ing of the third line of the first stanza,

In the interests of accuracy may

Oscar Theodore George Sonneck and is-

sued by the Government Printing Office

shows careful research, and as it is

issued by the Government, may be called

To sum up, it appears that, not counting

the original draft (i. e., the real origina

Star Spangled Banner" in Francis Scott Key's handwriting exist—or at least ex-

1. The Judge Nichelson-Mrs. Shippen

Walters copy, 1814. (Walters.) 2. The Louis J. Clat copy, 1840. (Clat

3. The supposed Howard copy, ca. 1840.

torical Society.)
5. The Mahar copy, 1842. (Mahar.)

Inere may be other copies, but these five are sufficient for the purpose of show-

ing the changes that Francis Scott Key himself made in his poem.

On page 94 is given "The Star Span

gled Banner," with the numerous vari-

ous fight" to "clouds of the fight,"

use it in our national anthem.

New York, July 13.

would seem only right that we should

MORTE LA BETE!

The Cry of Alsace-Lorraine on th

this Fourtenth of July the thoughts and

the hearts of the oppressed small peo-

ples go out to the Allies who are un-

dermining now the Prussian Bastille the

suffered, none is suffering more than

Collecting our thoughts on this anni-versary of freedom, reading from

the horrid description of unprintable

and almost unbelievable crimes com

mitted against our brethren in Alsace

the sufferings endured during forty-five

years of Prussian yoke in peace time,

How can we ever forget her efforts

in our behalf? How can we remain

unmoved at the rivers of blood which

that mother country of ours is shedding

JONAS LAPPMANN.

in torrents? How can we ever repa

that debt which we have contracted?

smuggled letters that lay on ou

JOHN W. DAVIS.

manuscript), at least five copies of

present whereabouts unknown.)

holographic copies.

Alsace-Lorraine.

authoritative. On page 92 appears the

excerpt from the monograph on "The

but afterward changed it to "clouds

be permitted to call your attention

Star Spangled Banner" prepared

in Washington in 1914? The

following:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With

abuse of diplomatic privilege when

the abuse has been exposed!

nsible.-From the Germa

Republic could be depicted

war without endangering neutrals.

tained by David Starr Jordan, We hope

of war and the decadence of France

argument or not.

comparison of averages.

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1917.

Entered at the Post Office at New York a

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If our friends who favor us with manu serists and illustrations for publication with to have rejected articles returned they mus in all cuses send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

the United States courts in this city a criminal prosecution has been on trial in which a targe number of coal dealers were accused of conspiracy to raise prices in unlawful restraint of trade. After receiving careful instructions as to the law applicable to the case from a Judge who is on all aldes conceded to be competent and fair the tury rendered a verdict of acquittal in favor of all the defendants. And now comes our esteemed contemporary the World, saying that nothing appeared to be wanting ex-cept a disposition to convict and per cent. or more of the quota of men tically made blank paper of the law."

jury service will become more unmen of intelligence and high charac- call her the Volunteer State! ter. A jury thus made up, whose asked for a conviction.

the jury system is a cause for regret. State's quota is provided. Good men will be reluctant to serve bound to render. An eminent Eng- time guard enlistments she is the star jury list. This should be true in jurymen who have dared to do right, record of Pennsylvania. as they saw the right, under the sole emn sanction of their oath.

The Duty of Home Defence Leagues.

In several States Home Defence Leagues have been asked to take the places of soldiers in guarding public utilities. In most cases, if not in all, the organizations have felt obliged to refuse this service, and by some their refusal has been criticised as indicative of laziness or lack of patriotism.

Such strictures are unfair and undeserved. The Home Defence League are composed largely of men unfitted by years or by physique for military duty, or of men whose obligations to their families render it impossible for them to devote all their time of any considerable period of it to active duty. They are organized for the purpose of assisting and supplementing the police and the sheriffs in maintaining order, should emergency arise. Those of them who possess any responsibility or authority 1 ot devolving on every citizen are special policemen or special marshals. They hold no military offices, and are not in the service of the State save as every citizen is in the service of the

As they derive their special authority from the municipal governments under which they live, they have no powers beyond the borders of their home settlements. Consequently the task of guarding public utilities now performed by regulars through the exposure of police dereand National Guardsmen, were it assamed by the Home Defence Leagues, would have to be performed by the andts within the municipal organizations in which the property lies. A

town inside of whose boundaries there was nothing to guard would to restore the city government to the escape or largely avoid duty, white presiding genius of the Wigwam with another in a town with numerous es- the expectation of getting from Fourtablishments which required guards teenth street better police adminiswould be at work all the time.

tles they were not organized to perform, and are not, in fact, competent o perform. They have never set up to be professional soldiers or profes sional policemen, and no good can come of diverting them from their original purpose.

Bethmann-Hollweg Goes. The resignation at last of Vos BETHMANN-HOLLWEG and the appointment of MICHAELIS in his place as Chancellor are signs not discouraging to those who hoped for democratic advance in Germany. A man of the people, reputed to have had no con nection with the Junkers, succeeds an Important figure.

But the commentator upon German affairs is handicapped by the small amount of information obtainable and the doubtful authenticity of that What Germany allows to leak out about the present "crisis" may be dispensed like the ink of the cuttle fish to obscure and darken the situ ation further.

Nothing short of a revolution can compel the Kaiser to abdicate against his will, and no action of a revolu tionary character has been reported from Berlin. The health of WIL HELM might induce him prudently to lay aside his chief cares in favor of a son. The tradition of long life Unfairness to Jurymen Who Acquit. does not run in his family. His For several weeks past in one of own constitution is not of the best, as is known to everybody. He has been under heavy strain for three years and has frequently been re ported invalided from the front to ome cure for nervous trouble. These facts will help to explain the perplexing rumor of his abdication in favor of Prince JOACHIM, the one son whos military services not even the cour adulators have ventured to extol.

Young Oregon, Old Maine!

Eight States have the distinction accusing the jurors of having "prac- called for by the Government for the great army. We salute Oregon for If jurymen are to be assailed for winning the top of the list. When war the verdiets which they render by was declared she had 2,424 men in those who cannot possibly possess a her National Guard. Since then 2,250 knowledge of the facts sufficient to of her sons have joined the guard and enable them to speak with authority. 1.974 have enlisted in the regular army, bringing her grand total to popular than ever. Exceptional care 6,657, or 90 per cent. of the quota of is exercised in selecting the jurors 7,387 set down as her just contribuwho serve in the Federal courts. tion. Webfoot is no name for Oregon, The jurymen there are almost always with only 717 men to be conscripted;

Good old Maine, coupled with Ore members have carefully listened to gon in oratorical description, comes the evidence in a case for weeks and next with a percentage of 74. Rhode have finally passed upon it under the Island has 70. Wyoming 69. New guidance of a capable Judge, is more Hampshire 68. Vermont, jeered at likely to be right than any newspaper for the apparent sluggishness of her critic. We believe in the power and enlistments, is sixth on the roll of usefulness of newspapers to the limit. honor. Between April 1 and June 30 They are essential to the liberty of she added 1,111 men to her guard and the citizen and the freedom of the enlisted 205 in the regular army. She republic; but they should not sub- needs only 1,049 men to fill her little stitute their verdict, in a case like quota of 3,243. Four of the six States this coal prosecution, for the verdict at the top of the list are New Eng of the jurors who have enjoyed the land States, and Massachusetts, alimportant advantage of hearing the though not among the six, has a testimony upon which the Government | larger percentage of readiness than any of the other big States of the Anything which tends to weaken East. More than half of the Bay

Among the other populous States of on juries if they are liable to abuse the East and Middle West, New York for the honest verdicts they feel does well with 43 per cent. In warlish Judge has declared that it is an State, having added 16,888 to a prebenor and distinction to be on the vious military strength of 23,495. In the building up of her militia New New York no less than in London. It York is approached only by Ohio, with will not be so long, if a verdict of 14,129 new guardsmen, a fine showing. acquittal in a case where a convic- New York's score for enlistments in tion has been expected is always to the regular army is 12,588, but in that be followed by denunciation of the line she is 800 behind the magnificent

For all of Chicago's sneers at New York, Illinois is behind this State and It will be a sorry day for the far behind her own neighbors in percountry when the juries in the Fed-centage of readiness. She has only eral courts shall come to be like a 34 per cent, of her quota enlisted court-martial, always organized to while Indiana has 40, Ohio 41 and Iowa 50. Our own neighbors, New Jersey and Connecticut, have each 41

> per cent, of their quota under arms. There is a remarkable uniformity in the percentages of the Southern States:

54				20.00
	The same	Gross	Already	Volu
i	24.0	Quota.	Enlisted.	tee
e.	Alabama	21,300	7,651	
8	Arkansas	17,452	7,155	
•		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		
	Georgia	E COLUMN		
	Kentucky			
8	Louisiana	18,481	4,867	
1	Mississippi	16,423	5,600	
7	N. Carolina .		7,471	
•	S. Carolina	15,147	5,040	
e	Tennessee		COMPRESSOR	
r	Texas	Company of the Compan		
e	Virginia			
	Torontonia commo	C-250 6 D (A) (5	100000	

Who would have expected that the hillbilly would be more eager than the cavaller?

And why should Nebraska have only 40 per cent, of her quota under khaki when Kansas has 63 per cent? Is the Depressing Influence, of whose pacific maunderings we hear so little now, still felt in his own State?

Politics in the Cocchi Case.

District Attorney Swann is represented as being disturbed over a report that in the Cocchi case he has one eye on the cause of justice and the other on the possibility of helping Tammany and hurting fusion liction. Mr. Swann asserts that both his eyes are intent on justice, and politics is far from his mind.

thoroughgoing Tammany man-even flourishing Home Defence Lengue in CHARLES F. MURPHY or Sheriff Folky the producer of wheat with a high -does not seriously expect New York tration than it now gets from Centre I would be unjust to the Home street. The rottenness of Tammany se once Lengues and unsatisfactory in Mulberry street has not been for-

were the rule, and not the exception, has not passed from memory. The people of New York have much

to engage their attention and to occupy their minds. Their memories are short about some incidents of that is admissible and proper, though politics. But none of them has failed naturally not so representative as a to observe the difference between honest police administration, which we now have, and Tammany administration, which we once had. The present management protects the pub-IIc, sustains the honest policeman and punishes the grafter in blue uniform. The Tammany practice was to ignore the public, persecute honest policemen and bestow full protection on the crooks in the force. That was "The System," and New York will not eagerly reinstate "The Sys tem" in power.

A Lesson in Listening.

An article in the Musical Quarterly for July discusses the different types of listeners to music. Many persons at concerts cannot be said to listen at all; "ears have they but they hear not. Or, rather, they do hear, but without understanding; they are not listening for anything in particular and receive nothing in particular as their reward.

Others reap but a narrow reward One listens for melody and catches its lilt, another is engressed in the themes used by the composer, a third grasps contrapuntal effects, a fourth is concerned only with the harmonization or the orchestral treatment of various parts of the composition. A considerable number attend exclusively to the movements of the conductor's lifted arm and back.

The broadest division of listeners to music is between those who cannot, as the writer in the Quarterly says, hear the slow movement of BEETHOVEN'S Pastoral Symphony without seeing sheep feeding on a pleasant countryside and those to whom the evocation of such pictures from musical sounds is an imprope sport. But this is an old and inter minable controversy.

The suggestive thing is the impli cation that you hear only what you listen for. Isn't that measurably true of sounds not musical? Isn't it paralleled in the other senses? "Seel and ye shall find"; but we seldom see that which we don't know how to look for

FRITZ KREISLER, the violinist, was exceptionally valuable to the Austrian army, for his accurate ear enabled him to analyze artillery fire, its

nature, source, direction and range. People look at fine paintings and buildings, listen to good music, drink rare beverages or smoke choice tobacco with confused impressions, With some experience they are able to tell the good from the had in a very general way and to derive pleasure from the good: but their appreciation is forever limited and inade quate because, after all, they do not know what to look for, listen for, or savor nicely.

A person cannot get along in hustness without the practice of constantly increasing discrimination. How then can a person expect to make a success of living unless he practises discrimination outside the day's work?

The cultivation of the art of solve many of our perplexities. A politician is a person who is either mending fences or has his ear to the ground. Who will teach our pollticians what to listen for? A statesman is a person who sees the signs of the times. Why should not a statesman learn to read them as well? There are primers for beginning readers and there are histories

made for statesmen. A pacifist is a person who wants peace at any price. Why, then, do pacifists bid up the price by hysterical methods?

The world at war with Germany wants Germany to reform herself within. On whether she will or not the duration of the war considerably depends. If we knew what to look for and for what voices to listen we should be able to estimate the nearpess or remoteness of this possibility and to understand what is going or now in Berlin. We should be able to detect the approach of internal

Mr. Hoover's Price Comparison.

33 and flour business was naturally commanded by Mr. HERBERT C. HOOVER'S fall of which looms up hopefully in the 26 report to the President on the present horizon. 35 situation with regard to wheat.

This attention, and, it must be added, the attention of many persons not professionally interested, relaxed omewhat when Mr. Hoover was found to be snying:

"No better proof of the hardship worked upon our people during the past year need be adduced than the recitathe 1916 wheat harvest; yet wheat has France and our profound admiration been as high as \$3.25 at Chicago, and for her heroism. the price of flour has been from time to time based upon this speculative price of wheat, so that through one evil cause or another the consumer has suffered from 50 to 100 per cent., and the pro-

ducer has gained nothing."

compare an average price received by not compare it with the average price strasbourg. of wheat at Chicago?

The necessary clarification of many confused and obscure points relating to food production and prices cannot result from such a comparison as Mr. Hooven makes. We have no idea whether a correct comparison of aver-

SHIPS AND MEN.

A despatch from Boston tells of the sharp demand for ships, a demand so great that the whaling bark Andrew Hicks of New Bedford, built at Fair haven in 1867, has just been sold to foreign account. The good bark will carry cargoes customarily borne by

All along the Atlantic coast the old windjammers are sought after. Dis-masted and made into coal hulks and their shapeliness half concealed by black smudge, we see them pounced upon and sent to the yards for overhauling and refitting. Beneath the dirt are sound oaken planks and fine sure lines that spell swift sailing. All Dr. Jonnan told them about the horrors that is needed is paint, sticks and top namper. For these ships were aristocrats born; give them their due and all will acknowledge it. They are the latest additions to that historic burg's

Cinderellas of the sec But where are the men to be found

Ship's officers there are and a plenty n the making. But crews? A few years ago England was full of sailors. Any vessel could choose and pick a dozen from a hundred men. now. These fellows are fighting in France or go to and fro in the North Sea on warships or in U-boat harriers. American ports have never afforded so much material for the foc'sle as those of Britain.

The worst of it is that steamships have ruined seamanship. There are thousands of men who can wash decks or clean paintwork or perch in the crow's nest of a steamship whose useessness on a windjammer is pitiful. They cannot hand, reef or steer, and are therefore not able seamen, whatever their discharge books may say. Could one of these take the weather earring in a topsail squall? He would be helpless even if he did not come down by the run, that is, tumble to the deck or into the sea. No more could he steer full and bye. If you told him to watch the leach of the mizzen royal he would not comprehend word. Fancy such a man at the wheel of a full rigged ship which had suddenly to be worn around with all hands at the braces bellowings confusion, running fore and aft, and an excited skipper dancing about the poop and uttering the startling sentiments

that skippers utter in emergencies Now a sailing ship has upward of twenty sails generally, not counting staysalls but counting the headsalls. For each yard there are lifts and each squaresail there are clewlines and buntlines. The number of ropes is amazing, and most of them come down to the pinrail and are belayed side by side, presenting a nese puzzle to the ordinary beholder Their identity is not any clearer to the chap who has sailed under steam. But getting hold of the wrong rope on a dark night, a matter of inches one way or the other, may cost a man's life.

Sails preceded steam and a knowledge of the work on a sailing vessel is the only proper foundation for a seaman's education. If the extraordinary condition brought about by the results in the training of some thousands of real sailors a great good will have been accomplished, not merely in the reviving of ancient craft and skill but in the restoration of a wonderful environment which breeds true men and which had been destroyed, as it appeared, forever,

The life of steamships fails to inculcate the lessons that the sea is capable of teaching. It is one thing to pick your way easily through the Strait of Magellan and another to win your way westward by prolonged toil about Cape Horn. To be able to strike straight across the Atlantic for your goal is a deceptive business, but when you have courted the favor of the winds of the Western Ocean, measuring your progress by the stars at night and the sun by day, you have a proper you. You come out of it with no contemptuous idea that you can forge directly ahead for life's objectives. You know that you must use strategy, skill, persuasion, that you must seize upon every accidental advantage for a trifling gain. And your knowledge of the business of life is by that much the deeper, subtler, surer.

ants appearing in different publications Your knowledge of people is pro founder too. A few men leagued to-It is sufficient for our purpose here to call attention to the fact that "peril- gether and struggling for a common ous fight," which Mr. Key wrote in the end in the midst of a great loneliness, must manifest original copy in 1814, was changed by as Conrad has put it. the simplicity, the fidelity and the enhim in the Cist copy, the Howard copy, durance of pioneers everywhere. The the Pennsylvania Historical Society copy and the Mahar copy to read "clouds of the fight." Furthermore, a photographic are found surprisingly to exist in reproduction is shown in the back of nearly every man. The frontiers of continents vanish and with them their Mr. Sonneck's book of each of the four heroes, but the sea is a perpetual As Mr. Key himself changed "peril-

The Old Saliers

From the Nation's Business for July We strong bronzed men of other days sailed all the seven seas From the gray Aleutian Islands aultry Caribbees, And our lean Nantucket skippers

In their tall and hawk-swift clipp camed the bitter waters boldly with no

The gulls that circled every port knes well our Tankes salls;
Our hulls bore home strange tressures
and our decks were high with bales.

And the Stars and Stripes were flaunted With a courage nothing daunted As we held our courses proper t the blizzards and the gales.

But ye that go to sea to-day—where is the trade we built? The heritage ye scorn was earned by sweat and blood we split. Blow your lasy floating mansions! With their fancy stairs and stanchions Are they true seagoing traders or rotten

by the Prussian beast, remembering also Yet you your fathers' children are our blood throbs in your veins; You'll break the sloth that hound you with its Lilliputian skeins, And your souls shall know the wonder Of the sonorous sea thunder s you plough the ancient oceans in the

highways and the lanes RICHARD F. HAMILL. A Long Range Guess at the Plant or

the Hackensack Meadow Ditches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Not we alone but our American bor THE SUN there is a query by "Westchildren must be taught to admire the wooder" as to the nature of the vegeta tion growing on the edges of the drainproof than this of the speculators' France of the Third Republic. On the age ditches in the meadow below Cariiniquities, but many of his auditors day of the approaching victory there is stadt, N. J. Although I have not seen thereof is a distinguished banker of this Our opinion is that even the most will. They will ask why by should not one of us Alsatians who will not the vegetation mentioned, I should sugshed tears of joy and of gratitude for gest, from "Westwooder's" description the two great sister republics, America that it is nothing more or less than a and France, whose soldiers will parade certain plant called rhus radicans, comprice in the Chicago market. Why side by side on the Place Kleber at monly known as poison by. It grows On this anniversary of the fall of the is very similar in appearance to Vir Bastille we Alsatians send greetings to ginia creeper, but the leaves are smooth all the Allies and cry out: Morte la edged, whereas the innocuous Virginia edged, whereas the innocuous Virginia creeper's leaves are more or less incented. It will grow almost anywhere, but its especial habitat is on the edges President of Investigation Committee
Amia de L'Alexce-Lorraine. of river banks, &c. ANTI RHUS.

MRAVLAG IN THE DRAFT.

Protest Against Elisabeth's Mayor as a Member of the Exemption Board. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Attached is a copy of a letter written to Provost Marshal General Crowder. A. BYRON HUNICKE.

New York, July 14.

TO THE PROPOST MARSHAL GENERAL Propost Marshal General Orouder, Washing

Sm: At a meeting in Fourth of July a Sag was presented Mr. Woodruff, and Mayor Mraving Elizabeth refused to accept it on acco of the tenor of Mr. Woodruff's remarks at the presentation. It appears that Mr. Woodruff's remarks were to quite an extent derogatory to our enemies. Mayor, I understand, is of Austrian ex-

citizens of considerable size the Mayor's action, I have no doubt that called for a refusal on the part of the Mayor to accept the flag. On the ground that those of us who are registered, including myself, and hence subject to draft, should have the right to object to our timent or expression, I wish to ask the removal of Mayor Mraving from the ex-American tendencies.

I feel the more privileged in the matter present I shall not come under his jurisof the men who with myself must answer the draft call. If matters of this kind do not come

inder the jurisdiction of your department I will be grateful indeed if you will either advise me of the name and address of such party as should rightfully receive a ommunication of this nature or if you will be kind enough to forward it direct. With thanks for your consideration he matter, I beg to remain,

Yours most sincerely, A. BYRON HUNICER. NEW YORK, July 14.

THE HOUSE BY THE POND. Somewhere in the Alps, Maybe, Is the Man Who Planted the Vine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On down, one may see the vista of about a half mile of a beautiful little river, wooded on both sides. A swamp and a pond where lilies grow are in the foreground, making a picture such as an artist would enjoy. While the through train waits there for a few moments in order to switch some cars to another line you may see a railway tool house one side of this pond and close the track. A vine covered pergola is n front of the door and a very small Italian garden is at one side. Nearly three years ago a strongly

built young Italian laborer took po sion of the tool house and made it wall. He was there alone all summer. In December we saw the smoke as cending from a stove pipe in the roof. At this time there was another man with him, a younger Italian. They had

a rusty stove under a tree, and one was cooking their evening meal while the other was washing dishes on the bank of the pond. While the train waited there the porter of our parlor car whistled and said "No mail." older Italian looked up, smiled and said "Grazie," waving his hand to the

porter as the train moved on. The next time we saw this man wa upon a bleak March evening. The train stopped as usual opposite the little house and the Italian came running to the parlor car to get letters and mail from the porter. Summer came, and quiries. again our curiosity was aroused when we saw a neat pergola in front of the door. A grapevine had been planted and was being trained to shade the the recipe. pergola. A little cook stove was workgarden, arranged in the Italian manner for irrigation, was being cultivated by two men who were hoeing the ground where onions, peppers and tomato plants were growing. Our original Italian acquaintance was standing by, smoking his pipe and bossing the job.

The porter told us that the man had grown to be a padrone as well as a railroad section boss. He had a wife and children in Italy, near Sorrento, and he was saving his money in order to sample. bring them all to this country. For men were boarding with him, and all One evening last fall, while the train

stopped longer than it usually did, the padrone received several letters, one in an official looking envelope, which he opened immediately. We heard him say, "Ah, I have to go." "Where?" said the porter.

"To fight for my country," was the "I would not go if I were you." said

the porter.

"Ah, signor, I have to go. If I do not go I can never go back to my country. My friends there would never speak to -not know me any more. I could not look at my people any more. Not

When we passed next week the too house was empty. The porter told us that his friend had taken twelve or #fteen men with him, all young Italians who had been working as laborers on the rallway tracks. We never see the vine, now covering

the pergola, without wondering what has become of the patriot. D. C. T. Quoque, July 14.

THE EAGLE'S SCREAM Attempts to Find an Equivalent for the Old Bird's Cry.

em up, Sammy! "Eat 'em alive!" HOLYOKE, Mass., July 13.

France's Chanteeler Could Join

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Ea

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: "Yan kee Doodle Do !" G. W. BOYD. NEW YORK, July 13.

"D. the K.!" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT

regret that I cannot lay claim to the origination of the slogan "D. the K., as the original, first and sole inventor city, who has established the practice of stamping this pious wish upon his own correspondence and the checks. drafts and promissory notes of his cus-NEW YORK, July 13.

Guttural but Sure to Be Understood To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No 'Raus!" but "'Rrrraus!" It can be uttered with the flercest and

Braingrinto, Mass. July 13

AMERICANS CAN SING, BUT THEY CAN'T SING TOGETHER.

Steps Which Are Necessary If General Bell's Words, "A Singing Soldier Is a Good Soldier," Are to Apply to Our Armies.

From a letter to Major-General J. Franklin Bell, U. B. A., made public with his content I made a visit to the Reserve Offi-cers' Training Camp at Plattsburg on and "My Old Kentucky Home." They June 11 to 21, inclusive, and tried a few hire bands and orchestras to play these June 11 to 21, inclusive, and tried a rew tunes for them. They whistle and apexperiments in mass singing among plaud, but they do not sing. This is the men at the recently built amphitheatre. The results were of the sort whistle on the march instead of always to be expected when such an singing attempt is made without a course of preparatory activity and without pro- can repeat two stanzas of "The Star

curing very particular conditions. Because of your expressed interest Plattaburg speech urging the comversally prevalent American condition growing "community sult for which you have asked is with- genius of inspired leaders? because as nearly as I can tell from the out hope of realization. This matter To sing successfully in anythms information given to the public up to the is a subject for a national awakening above the small group about a plan out hope of realization. This matter and one which, rightly directed, will certain precise conditions are de put a new and still higher inspiration manded, at least until the custom into the already inspired American established and the songs known hand to serve.

> Plattsburg, the spirit of song is every- tory lighting, a band absolutely as where throughout the camp. can sing magnificently; they want to song leader (i. e. during song work sing, and do. But all is disconnected music for the band in the proper keand sporadic. Snatches of hearty song for men's voices, the right music and are heard at every turn, but only a a little regular periodic exercise few men in a company will put through singing under these conditions even a single whole stanza. In the the response to a given song, a crowd of people have to do while enthusiastic, will come only from to get up and sing. Every experience solated groups. No one song is known song leader knows that it cannot be to more than a few. The idea, the done. Company singing is a differen vision of truly singing together, the matter from mass singing, but that b power and joy of it, has never come a problem that could easily be worked to these splendid and songfully in- out, especially if mass singing were clined men. They can sing, indeed, but made an established custom. But be they cannot sing together. A com- fore the above described conditions munity song leader in Plattsburg feels can have any value whatsoever of as a General would feel who had un+ even become possible it is necessary limited quantities of men and ammu- have the full sympathy of the militar nition, but no means of coordinating authorities in this uphill pioneer wer or directing them.

This condition is no fault of the men as the work of the War Departmen in the camps; neither can it be reme- Commission on Training Camp As died by the men in the camps without tivities looking to this end. instituting (as experience shows it is no doubt in my mind that they will simple and practical to do) certain new give them enthusiastic cooperation customs, and being aided in producing when they once clearly understand the the particular and definite conditions nature of the situation. under which alone mass singing can become successful. The condition described arises from a fundamental deficiency of American life, a deficiency spiration in song with American in now both revealed and challenged by this great need of the army.

Americans have never sung in the mass nor learned how to do so and no sense of get together in single what the requisite conditions are. Unlike Europeans, they have had few and the army a sword of the spirit? folksongs near to the hearts of all to prompt them to such a custom. They do not know the words even of the Community Music.

why so many of the Plattsburg men Not twenty-five men in a thousand

Spangled Banner." Our popular songs are used chiefin the subject in your widely quoted for dancing, not for singing. They are sung on the stage and by small groups panies to have their marching songs, about a plane, but they have here write to put before you the reasons been made the basis of mass singing why company or mass singing in the In short, we have in America no large army is impossible and impracticable group or mass singing as a national at the present time, to show how deep- custom, or had not until the issue as a ly the problem is rooted in the uni- whole was met recently by the rapidly as regards community singing and to ment. How then shall the army fin make it plain that without a special itself suddenly and spontaneously capacourse of activity now wanting in all ble of doing that which elsewhere ha but a very few of the camps, the re- been made possible only through the

army and in the last hour of need will Among these conditions as they appl serve it when there is nothing else at to the army are a good song leader the having of the printed words As to the conditions of singing at hand by every man, wholly satisfac The men necessarily under the direction of the It is a widespread fallacy that at

and their aid in all movements, such

Are we going to meet German effi cy, and German efficiency and in

ARTHUR FARWELL

RARE THIN CORN BREAD. REVISING THE BILL OF FARE At Last Particulars of a Glorious Re- A Mere Patron of Eating Houses Dare cipe Are Confided to the World

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My the recipe for thin corn bread has ing to be patriotic at the expense brought me a number of pathetic in- the

One writer states he has not been buy more than they wish to? able to get the article in question in fifty-three years, and I am begged for hotel is two platefuls and costs from I have studied carefully the Depart-

at of Agriculture Bulletins 298 and 565, but all the directions therein pro- cents a person; two persons cannot vide for the usual thick corn bread one portion of bread and butter with the centre of crumb, which is so much wasted material.

circulation than the department bulletins I am asking you to furnish the directions to your readers, giving due credit to Mrs. Erdman, who has evolved this delicacy after only two experiments, and the result is equal to the original

Take two cups of cornmeal, one pint of milk, one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one pinch of sait; mix thoroughly, pour it both top and bottom.

I have not yet made much progress on the six cornered ple plate or baking pan, but hope to report success in due JOSEPH D. HOLMES.

PORTO RICO'S PRIDE. Record of Patriotic Devotion That Deserves High Praise.

returns from Porto Rico show an average of 1 per cent, of the entire population to be subject to the selective draft Not an objection, no squealing, no evasion, everything done smoothly like the working of an expensive watch They have responded in one body to

the nation's call. Some of her sons are now maintaining order somewhere in Central America, others are doing police duty in Santo Domingo, an excellent showing for less than two dec ades of colonial government, and with comes this year the boon of civis Americanus.

I am proud of my home. BROOKLYN, July 14.

Fall in, fall in. Columbia's sons, 'tis Advance the bugles play! Fight, fight for Freedom's fires, in your brave forefather's way.

Washington and Lincoln point the course across the sea.

France calls you, Britannia tee, hark to the conditions at the treat Italia's plea-Strike, strike the war lord down, strike for Democracy!

Fall in, fall in. Columbia's sons, from Maine to Golden West. Fight, fight for Liberty, and the land you ing neuroses. Many

Remember Belgium's baneful plight, ece Serbia's cringing knee.

The German people Kaiser chained in self-caused slavery.

of servous irritation which we militate against their efficient bette height of foily both for Strike, strike the shackles off and set

Full in, fall in, Columbia's sons, sound cursed Kultur's knell,

Grosen B. Uncorw

Figit, fight for blessed peace, extinguish war's flerce hell.

No cause e'er won, no tyrant crushed, save reddened rivers ran.

Missouri Town's Claim to tire. If great the travail, greater the triumph 'ils part of God's great plan, he, strike for Humanity and the

Brotherhood of Man.

clency in arms with American efficiencapacity and half-heartedness? have enough good songs, and more a coming fast. We have the voices, b Will this war give the nation a voi-

a Few Suggestions. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir

letter in Tire Sun of June 25 giving the Hotel Association of New York the object, why force their patrons

30 cents up; for two, double the pr is exacted for about the same quantil they do not need six rolls. The s schedule holds as to meats, fish, &c. As your paper no doubt has wider portion is often too much for one will not be served for two.

One portion of soup in any first cla

At breakfast, usually a solitary methey charge for two eggs or more, and the price for a pot of coffee in man places, 35 cents, is the same for one two persons.

breads let hotel bakers take a fe essons from any good woman cook to corn breads, raised biscuits, muffit &c., as the baker usually makes a se mess of anything outside of his dail assortment.

persons if requested, which would les nore money for the purchase of vegtables, fruits, &c., which would equally profitable to the hotel mo satisfactory to the consumer, and a Mr. Hoover in conserving the staples

The cost of service is very little. outside of the chefs most hotel he is grossly underpaid and must eithe coax or rub a living out of the con sumer, according to the individual's da

position. If I wish a glass of ice water between meals I can either create a sensation b going into the restaurant for it or the cafe, have a bellhop get me a glat creating much excitement in the labby or go to my room and have it sent up-5 a gratuity in all cases. If free he water were available many belihops could t

sent to the front. With three wafer thin alices of tongue served for 60 cents the raw material by the pound cannot be big factor in the asking price.

Use your influence to save un! If potions are reduced have the prices followed AN OUR INDIANA BROOKLYN, July 14.

Tobacco in the Trenches From the New York Medi

Some of the clergymen object to the distribution of the soldlers at the front society. While the ground reports they can easily be hardly likely that they war requires that Amusements for the

of duty at the immediate army are confirmed smokers. tobacco to the men at the

Much to their credit, the wo

practically unanimously

Missouri Town's Claim to Greatnes From the Paris Mercia Mexico, Mo., has had free thrust upon it. The horse the mour rides was formerly device livery wagon in that place.